



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis—Epidemic plague in Kobe—Cholera in Seoul, Korea.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, September 23:

Week ended September 18. Bills of health issued to 7 vessels. Of this number 3 were fumigated to destroy rats.

The sanitary conditions in this port continue good except for an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Plague is epidemic in Kobe. There have been several cases among the employees in the Kobe post-office.

Cholera is spreading in North China and in Korea. A sharp epidemic, with 35 new cases on September 19, is reported at Seoul.

Reports from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Plague—Dysentery at Osaka—Cholera on steamship Nile en route from Moji to Kobe.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Knight reports, September 15:

Week ended September 11. Supplemental bills of health granted to 6 steamships. There were inspected 101 members of crews and 670 steerage passengers, and 36 members of crews and 104 steerage passengers were bathed and disinfected; their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 358 and bedding 162. Manifests were viséed for 44,257 pieces of freight, amounting to 6,272 tons.

Emigrants examined:

Per steamship *Mongolia* for Honolulu, passed 39, recommended for rejection 30; for San Francisco, passed 1, recommended for rejection 0.

Per steamship *Seattle Maru* for Tacoma, passed 10, recommended for rejection 10.

Per steamship *Tenyo Maru* for Honolulu, passed 28, recommended for rejection 22; for San Francisco, passed 3, recommended for rejection 5.

Twenty-three steerage passengers destined for Peru, per steamship *America Maru*, stopping at Honolulu en route, were inspected, bathed, and disinfected, and their effects were disinfected before embarkation.

During the week 1 case of personal effects was disinfected with formalin.

The official returns of infectious diseases for the week show 7 cases of plague with 6 deaths in Kobe.

At Osaka, from June 30 to September 11, 124 cases and 17 deaths from dysentery were reported; 62 cases are still under treatment.

An Indian stoker on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Nile*, which arrived at Kobe from Europe, died of cholera September 6, during the voyage from Moji to Kobe. Two other Indian stokers were found to be suffering from the disease. Disinfection was carried out, and the first class passengers were subsequently allowed to land; the other passengers and the crew are detained on board the vessel for 5 days, in accordance with the quarantine regulations of Japan.